

A
Short View
O F
GRAMMAR,

Extracted out of the

Methode Nouvelle,

For the use of the Young Gentlemen of
Mr. *La Place*'s School at MARYBONE.



Printed in the Year 1732.

A
Short View

OF

THE

PROGRESS

OF

THE

ARTS

AND

MANUFACTURES

IN

THE

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

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THE P R E F A C E.

THE following Sheets have been writ for the Use of the Young Gentlemen of my School at Marybone, whose particular Genius and Capacity I have only consulted in this Abridgment.

I have study'd to express the General RULES in as short and clear a Method as I could, and have ranged the Principal EXCEPTIONS under a few Heads, by themselves, thinking This less perplexing to Children than if I had made a number of separate Rules, and branched out the Particular Exceptions from each, when there are many Words not reducible to a Fix'd Rule. I have, as a Help to their tender Memories, thrown them together in a kind of Latin Rhyme, wherein, if the Thing can be express'd as short as in a Prose, I have sometimes omitted an exact Observation of Prosody, because it is condemn'd in some, that they cram into their Grammatical Rules a great many foreign

THE PREFACE.

Circumlocutions, where two Words might have serv'd, and all this to shun some little Informality in the Verse.

The Six Rules wherein the whole Syntax is comprehended shew the Rationale of Construction, and from them I have deduced all the other Common Rules; so that if a Child be made to understand these right, 'twill perhaps be needless to burthen his Mind with any other, since the Idioms and Elegance of the Roman Language are not to be attain'd by Grammar, but by Observation and Reading.

I have purposely omitted the Logical Definitions and Divisions of the Parts of Speech, the long Scrolls of Heteroclites and Defectives, and the various Kinds of Adverbs and Conjunctions, with a great many other Useless Things usually inserted in Grammars. I have also said little of the Words borrow'd from the Greek, because perhaps few of these occur in such Authors as are to be taught before the Children learn the Rudiments of that Language.

If any of these Scraps can be of Use to any Others, I am well pleas'd; but all I pretend by this, is only to give such a short View of the necessary Foundations of Grammar as I think fit to be lodg'd in the Memory of a Young Gentleman, before he begins to construe a Roman Author.



A N
 ABRIDGMENT
 OF THE
 Portroyal Grammar.

THE *Romans* had Twenty-two Letters ; A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, of which five are *Vowels*, a, e, i, o, u, and all the rest are *Consonants*.

Vowels by themselves, or joyn'd with Consonants, make *Syllables*, and *Syllables* make *Words*. There are Three sorts of Words, *Nouns*, *Verbs*, and *Particles*.

C H A P. I.

O F N O U N S.

A *Noun* is a Word whereby we express either the *Names of Things*, and then 'tis call'd a *Substantive*, as *Homo* a Man, *Lapis* a Stone; or something belonging to *Things*, and then 'tis called an *Adjective*, which never makes compleat Sense by it self, unless joyn'd with a *Substantive*, as *Bonus* Good.

In *Nouns* we must consider their *Gender*, *Declension*, and *Comparison*.

There are three *Genders*, *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*, which may be known by their *Signification* or their *Termination*.

R U L E I.

All Words signifying the *Names* or *Offices* of *Men*, or any Thing belonging to the *Male Kind*, are *Masculine*; as *Jupiter*, *Petrus*.

All Words signifying the *Names* or *Offices* of *Women*, or any Thing belonging to the *Female Sex*, are *Feminine*; as *Diana*, *Penelope*.

All Words signifying what is *common* to both *Men* and *Women*, are *Masculine* and *Feminine*; as *Parents*, *Conjux*.

R U L E

RULE II.

Latin Nouns of the first and fifth Declension are *Feminine*. Nouns of the second and fourth Declension are *Masculine*, except those in *Um* and in *U*, which are *Neuters*. Nouns of the third Declension ending in *Er, N, Nis, O, Or, Os*, are *Masculine*, *As, Es, Is, X, S* following a Consonant are *Feminines*. *As C, E, L, T, Men, Ar, Ur, Us* are *Neuters*, as also Nouns not declined, *Manna, fas, pondo*.

RULE III.

Many Nouns don't follow the Rule of their *Termination*, but are of the same Gender with that Word which signifies their *Kind*. Thus

Several Names of			
Wnds	<i>Boreas, Etesia</i>	<i>Ventus</i>	are such.
Rivers	<i>Tibris, Ganges</i>	<i>Fluvius</i>	
Mountains	<i>Eryx, Ossa</i>	<i>Mons</i>	
Many weight	<i>Decussis, Septunx</i>	<i>As</i>	
Numbers	<i>Ternio, Senio</i>	<i>Numerus</i>	

Again many Names of			
Towns	<i>Corinthus</i>	<i>Urbs</i>	are such.
Countries	<i>Aegyptus</i>	<i>Regio</i>	
Trees	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>Arbor</i>	
Ships	<i>Centaurus</i>	<i>Navis</i>	
Islands	<i>Cyprus</i>	<i>Insula</i>	

General Exceptions.

I.		
Names of Trees ending in <i>Ster</i>	<i>Olcaſter</i>	are Maſc.
Nouns in <i>As</i> , <i>Antis</i> in the Gen.	<i>Adamas</i> , <i>Adamantis</i>	
Nouns in <i>Pus</i> , <i>Podis</i> in the Gen.	<i>Tripus</i> , <i>Tripodis</i>	
Words of two Syllab. in <i>Ax</i> , <i>Ex</i> .	<i>Therax</i> , <i>Pollex</i>	
2.		
Nouns in <i>Us</i> , <i>Udis</i> in the Gen.	<i>Palus</i> , <i>Paludis</i>	are Fem.
<i>Us</i> having <i>Utis</i> in the Genitive	<i>Virtus</i> , <i>Virtutis</i>	
Polyſyllables in <i>Do</i> or in <i>Go</i>	<i>Formido</i> , <i>Fuligo</i>	
Moſt Words ending in <i>io</i>	<i>Ditio</i> , <i>Lectio</i>	

3.
Names of Plants or Fruits in *Er*, as *Piper*, are Neuters.

Particular Exceptions.

Masculines,

Hic Fomes, poples, limes, ſtipes, paries, pes,
Et palmes, trames, gurgēs, cum ceſpite, termes.
Et follis, caulis, callis, collis, lapis, axis,
Sic fuſtis, torris, ſentis, vectis, vepriſ, unguis,
Et pollis, ſanguis, faſcis, menſis, cucumiſque,
Caffis pro Reti, enſis, pulvis, poſtis & anguiſ,
Orbis, glis, delphis, piſciſ, ſic vermiſ aqualiſ.
Denſq; rudens, chalybs, hydroſ, monſ, harpago, ponſ, ſonſ,
Greſ, fornixque, varix, ſpadix, cum calice, phœnix.
Et bombyx, oryx, urpix, ſol, pugio, furfur,
Muſ, mugil, turtur, vultur, ſalar, atque palumbes.
Calx, pumex, imbrex, cortexque, cometa, planeta.

Femi-

Feminines.

*Hæc arbor, linter, caro, grandæ, findon & icon,
 Porticus, atque tribus, vannus, colus, & manus, idus.
 Ficus pro fructu, domus, acus, quartæ, humus, alvus.
 Carbasus & tellus, laus, fraus, dos, meridiæque,
 Cos, Carex, forfex, & fornax, alcyon, halex,
 Grus, perdix, & onyx, lynx, serpens, talpaque, dama.*

Neuters.

*Hoc unguen, gluten, ver, iter, spinterque, cadaver,
 Pascha, uber, cor, ador, marmor, vas vasis, & æquor.
 Adde verus, pelagus, epos, æs, os offis & oris.
 Robur, acerque, filer, suber, Neutralia dices.
 Hic aut hæc finis, torquis, scrobis quoque clunis.
 Hic & hoc Vulgus. Sal.*

OF ADJECTIVES.

Under the Name of *Adjectives* are comprehended Pronouns and Participles. There are eight Pronouns, *Ego, Tu, Sui, Ille, Ipse, Iste, Hic, Is*. The last Five of which are Adjectives. Participles are Words deriv'd from Verbs, declin'd like Nouns; as *Amans, Amatus*.

There are three sorts of Adjectives, some have one Termination *x* or *ns*, agreeing to all the Genders, as *Hic, hæc, hoc Felix* happy, *Amans* loving.

Others

Others have two Terminations, the first for the *Masculine* only, and the second for the *Feminine* and the *Neuter*, as *hic Victor, hæc, hoc Victrix* : Or else the first Termination agrees to the *Masculine* and *Feminine*, and the last to the *Neuter*, as *hic hæc dulcis, & hoc dulce*. These ten Adjectives have both *Er* and *Is* for the *Masculine*.

*Nempe alacer, ceber, volucer, pedester & acer,
Sylvesterque celer, saluber, campester, equester.*

A third sort of Adjectives have three Terminations for the three Genders; as *Bonus, Bona, Bonum; Tener, Tenera, Tenerum; Ille, Illa, Illud*.

Of the Declension of **NOUNS**.

R U L E IV.

The *Nominative* of the first Declension ends in *A* : and all the other Cases are like *Musa*, only these eight Words have *Abus* in the *Dative Plural*.

Filia, mula, duæ, liberta, equa, nata, dea, ambæ.

R U L E V.

The second Declension has three Terminations for the *Nominative*, *Er* declin'd in all Cases like *Liber*, *Us* like *Ventus*, *Um* like *Templum*.

These

These Words have *ius* in the Gen. and *i* in the Dat. *Neuter, uter, alius, solus, ullus, unus, totus, alter.*

Proper Names in *ius* have *i* in the Vocative, as also *Filius, fili, Meus, mi.*

R U L E VI.

The *Nominative* of the third Declension has many Terminations, and the *Genitive* ends different ways.

Nouns ending in			
A	add	Tis	Thema, Thematis.
O		Nis	Sermo, Sermonis.
D		Is	David, Davidis.
L		Is	Sal, Sal-is.
N		Is	Delphin, Delphin-is.
R		Is	Arbor, Arbor-is.

But Nouns ending thus, change

As	into	Atis	Civit-as, Civit-at-is.
Es		Is	Nub-es, Nub-is.
E		Is	Ret-e, Ret-is.
Os		Otis	Comp-os, Comp-ot-is.
U		Eris	Vulu-us, Vulu-er-is.
Bs		Bis	Trabs, Tra-bis.
Ps		Pis	Seps, Se-pis.
Ns		Ntis	Mens, Me-ntis.
Rs		Rtis	Sors, So-rtis.
X		Cis	Felix, Feli-cis.

Is continues the same; *Postis, G. Postis.*

General

General Exceptions.

Feminines ending in <i>Do, Go</i>	<i>Dinis, Ginis.</i>	<i>Firmido, Fuligo</i>
Masculines ending in <i>Es</i>	<i>Tis.</i>	<i>Miles, Militis</i>
Compounds from <i>Sedes</i> in <i>Ses</i>	<i>Sidis.</i>	<i>Præses, præsidis</i>
Monosyllables in <i>Us</i>	<i>Uris.</i>	<i>Mus, muris.</i>

Words of more than one Syllable ending in *Ebs, Ex, Eps, Men, Cen*, change *E* into *I* before the Termination of the Genitive, as *Cal-ebis*, *Cal-ibis*; *Forc-eps, Forc-ipis*; *Cul ex, Cul icis*; *Nomen, No-minis*; *Tibi cen, Tibi-cinis*.

Particular Exceptions.

- As* *Mas maris, As assis, Vas hoc vasis, vadis hic vas.*
Es *Puberis, as artis, Bessis, vatis, cereris dic.*
Interpres, locuples, pariesque, teres, tege. *Etis*
Sic perpes, abies, hebes, & præpes, ariesque
Adde segesq; quies. Es Græca, Tapesquoq; magnēs.
Is *Glis gliris. Dis, lis, charis, samnis, quiris, Itis*
Pulveris & cineris dic. Sanguis sanguinis optat.
Os *Oris ros, mos, flos; thos, tros, minos Ois heros.*
Us *Dant Oris hæc pignus, fœnus cum tempore littus*
Atq; decus, facinus, pectusq; nemus, frigus adde
Sic lepus & corpus, pecus & robur, femur, ebur.
Utis servitus, salus, intercusque senectus
Virtus, juventus, telluris. Grus Uis & sus.
O *Turbo, homo, cardo, nemo, margo, ordo cupidoque*
(Inis dant.
X *Gis frux, lex, rex, grex, conjux, cum remige styx, phryx;*
Nox noctisq; senex senis, & nix nivis, halceis.

Dis

Miscellan. Dis, cor, glans, nefrens, lens, frons, subscus, palus, incus
Præs, merces, laus, fraus, custos, cuspis, lapis, hares.
Lac lactis, Jupiter Jovis, hepar atis; caro, carnis
Dat puls pultis, hyems hyemis, vult aucupis, auceps.

R U L E VII.

All the rest of the Cases are form'd from the Genitive, as in *Sermo* and *Tempus*; only

1. These Words have *Im* in the Accusative,

Vis, tussis, ravis, burisque, securis, amussis;
Centussisq; sitis, pulvis. Nomen fluvii *Is* dans.

2. Nouns ending in *Al, ar, e*, and Names of Months have *i* in the Ablative; *Animal, calcar, rete. Aprilis.*

Adjectives of a termination have *i* *Mitis miti*
Adjectiv. ending in *Ns* have *e* and *i* *Amans amanti*
All other Adject. have both *i* and *e* *Felix felice vel felici.*

Hepar, far, nectar, jubar, & sal, gausape, pauper
Atque senex, hospes, sospes, pubesq; dabunt E,

3. Ablatives ending in *i*, or *e* and *i*, have *ia* in the Nominative Plural for the Neuter; as *Mare, mari, maria; Felix felicia.* But Comparatives have only *a*; *mitior, mitiora.*

4. Nouns ending in *As* or *Ns*. Words that have *i* in the Ablative. Monosyllables ending in

in two Consonants. And Nouns ending in *Es* or *I*, which don't encrease in the Genitive, as *Sedes*, *Navis*, have *ium* in the Genitive Plural.

Um dant hæc, *dives*, *vates*, *panis*, *celer*, *uber*,
Degener atq; *Canis*, *pubes*, *Juvenis*, *volucrisque*.
Hæc tamen Ium dant. *Sal*, *glis*, *lis*, *dis*, *cor* & *os*, *par*
Lar, *frux*, *nix*, *nox*, *cos*, & *linter dos*, *caro*, *fornax*,
Musq; *cohors*, *samnis*, *venter*, *quiris*, & *palus*, *uter*.

R U L E VIII.

The Nominative of the fourth Declension has two Terminations, *Us* declin'd like *Manus*, and *U* like *Genu*, only these Words have *Ubus* in the Dative.

Veru lacus, *partus*, *portusq;* *tribus*, *specus*, *artus*.

R U L E IX.

All Nouns in *Ies* are of the fifth Declension, except *abies*, *aries*, *paries*, *quies*. And all Nouns of the fifth Declension end in *ies*, except *Res*, *spes*, *fides*. No Nouns of the fifth have the Genitive, Dative, or Ablative Plural, save these five :

Res, *speciesque*, *dies*, *facies*, *spes*, *progeniesque*.

R U L E

R. U L E X.

Compounds are declin'd like their Simples, as *Pes, pedis*; *Compes, compedis*; yet we say, *Iens euntis*; but *Ambiens ambientis*. *Exanguis, G. exanguis*, not *exanguinis*. *Caput capitis*. *Anceps ancipitis*. *Occiput occipitis*.

And here 'tis to be remark'd, that if two Nominatives are compounded, they are both declined; as *Respublica Reipublica*. But if a Nominative be joyn'd with any other Case, the Nominative is only declined, *Tribunus plebis*, *Tribuni plebis*, *Tribuno-plebis*, &c.

It may be further observ'd in all the Declensions, that the Dative and Ablative Plural are alike; as also the Nominative and Vocative of both Numbers, except in Nouns of the Second in *Us*. And in Nouns of the Neuter Gender the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative are alike in both Numbers; and in the Plural, these three Cases end in *A*.

Of Irregular N O U N S.

Some Words not following the mention'd Rules are call'd *Irregular*, because they either change their Gender and Declension, or want some of their Cases.

I Sort

1 Sort.

Singular		Plural	
<i>Tartarus</i>	} Mascul.	<i>Tartara</i>	} Neuter
<i>Avernus</i>		<i>Averna</i>	
<i>Carbasus</i>	} Femin.	<i>Carbasa</i>	} Neuter
<i>Supellex</i>		<i>Supellectilia</i>	
<i>Cælum</i>	} Neuter	<i>Cæli</i>	} Masc.
<i>Elysium</i>		<i>Elysi</i>	
<i>Epulum</i>	} Neuter	<i>Epulæ</i>	} Femin.
<i>Delicium</i>		<i>Deliciæ</i>	
<i>Locus</i>	} Masc.	<i>Loci</i> <i>Loca</i>	
<i>Focus</i>		<i>Foci</i> <i>Foca</i>	
<i>Frænum</i>	} Neuter	<i>Fræni, Fræna</i>	
<i>Rostrum</i>		<i>Rastrî, Rastra</i>	
<i>Balneum</i>		<i>Balneæ, Balnea.</i>	
<i>Fugerum, i. 2da. Fugera, Fugeris, 3tia.</i> <i>Vas Vasis, 3tia. Vasa vasorum, 2da.</i>			

2 Sort.

Some Nouns, such as *Arma*, *Nuptia*, *Grates*, want the Singular, others want the Plural, as many Names of Liquors, Grains, and Metals: Others want only some Cases, as *Opis*, *opem*, *ope*, *vicis*, *vicem*, *vice*. Lastly, some are not declined at all, such as all Names in *I*, e. g. *Gummi*, *Sinapi*. Names of Numbers from *Quatuor* to *Centum*: All barbarous Words.

But

But the Irregularities of Nouns are fully explain'd *Methode Nouvelle*, page 114, where the common Mistakes of Grammarians on this Head are fully shewn.

OF COMPARISON.

Adjectives have three degrees of Comparison; the *Positive* as *Sanctus*, holy; the *Comparative*, *Sanctior*, more holy; the *Superlative*, *Sanctissimus*, most holy, or holiest.

The Comparative and Superlative are form'd by adding *Or* and *ssimus* to the first Case in *i*: Thus *doctus docti-or docti-ssimus*; *Fortis, for-tis, forti, forti-or, forti-ssimus*. But Adjectives in *Er* form the Superlative by adding *Rimus*, as *Tener, tenerrior, tenerrimus*.

No Nouns are compared but Adjectives, or Words taken for such. Thus *Neronior* is all one with *Crudelior*.

Some Nouns want the *Positive*, as *Prior primus*. Some want the *Comparative*, as *Nuper, nuperrimus*. Some want the *Superlative*, as *Adolescens, senex, Juvenis, junior*. Other Adjectives are not compared at all, such as these signifying *Number*, *Matter*, *Time*; *Decimus, Aureus, Hesternus*; or ending in *dus, imus, ivus*; *Ger, fer, plex*. But *Simplex* and *Multiplex* are compared. Moreover, many Nouns which end with a Vowel before *Us* are not compared. This Rule however holds not

B

always;

always; for we say *Piissimus* from *pius*, *Strenuus strenuor*.

Adjectives ending in *Dicus* or *Ficus* have *Entior* and *Entissimus*; *Maledicus*, *maledicentior*, *maledicentissimus*.

Facilis, *humilis*, *similis* have *Facillimus*, *humillimus*, *simillimus*.

Bonus, *melior*, *optimus*. *Malus*, *pejor*, *peffimus*.

Magnus, *major*, *maximus*. *Parvus*, *minor*, *minimus*.

Multus, *plurimus*; *multa*, *plurima*; *multum*, *plus*,
[*plurimum*].

C H A P. II.

Of V E R B S.

A Verb is a Word whereby we exprefs that a Thing is or acts in fuch and fuch a man-
ner; and 'tis fourfold, *Active* in *O*, as *Amo* I love;
Passive in *Or*, as *Amor* I am loved; *Neuter* in *O*
without any *Passive*, as *Ambulo. sedeo*; *Deponent*
in *Or*, without any *Active*, as *Hortor*, I exhort or
am exhorted.

Verbs are conjugated by Modes, Times, and
Persons. There are two compleat Modes, *Indi-*
cative and *Subjunctive*; two incompleat, *Impera-*
tive and *Infinitive*. There are five Times, *Pre-*
sent, *Imperfect*, *Perfect*, *Plusquam perfect*, and
Fu-

Future : Three Persons, those of the Singular agreeing with *Ego, tu, ille* ; the Plural to *Nos, vos, illi* .

The principal Times from which all the rest are form'd are the *Perfect* of the Indicative, and the *Supine*. We shall first set down the RULES whereby these may be known.

RULE I.

The Infinitive of the first Conjugation ends in *Are* long ; the Perfect in *Avi*, and the Supine in *Atum* : But

These seven Verbs have *Vi* and *Itum* ;

Plico, domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo.

Seco, frico, secui, fricui, sectum quoque frictum.

Sto, steti, dedi do, vult micui mico, Juv

Juvo, lavo, lavi, lotum lautumq; lavatum.

RULE II.

All Verbs of the second Conjugation end in *Eo*, have *Ere* long in the Infinitive, *Ui* in the Perfect, and *Itum* in the Supine : But Perfects ending in *di, si*, form their Supines in *sum* : *Vi* is changed into *tum*, *Xi* into *ctum*.

Irregular Præterits.

Activum Veo dat Vi, post l & r, geo fit SI.
Sedeo sedi, video vidi, strideo stridi,
Pendeo pependi, spondo spondeo, mordet
Momordi, tondet totondi. Torqueo SI vult,
Sic suadet, jubet, ridet, manet, ardet, & hæret,
Xi mulget. Sed flet, plet, net, deleo, viet EVI.
Dat cieo civi : Nixi Conniveo nivi.

Irregular Supines.

Sorbeo sorptum. Torqueo tortum. Torreo tostum.
Misceo vult mistum, mixtum. Tentum teneoq,
Censeo censum, Caveo cautum. Faveo fautum.
Indulgeo indultum.

RULE III.

The Infinitive of the third Conjugation ends in *Ere* short. The Perfect is form'd from the Present by changing *O* into *I*; but Verbs ending in *Ho, Go, Guo*, have *XI. Lo, mo, UI. Po, PSI. Sco VI. Se, SIVI.* The Supine is form'd from the Perfect by changing the last syllable into *Tum*; but Perfects in *di, ri, li, fi* have *sum*. *Xi, gi* have *tum*; *Ui* hath *itum*; *Uo, Uum*. And 'tis to be remark'd that a syllable doubled in the Perfect is not repeated in the Supine.

Irre-

Irregular Perfects.

- Bo *Accumbo accubui. Scribo scripsi. Nubo nupsi,*
 Co *Vult dico dixi. Duco duxi. Ico dat ici,*
Dat vinco vici, parco parsi que peperci.
Posco poposci, vult didici disco, quexique quinisco
 Do *Cedo facit cessi. Cecidi cado. Cado cecidi.*
Fundo fudi. Findo fidi. Scindoque scidi.
Pendo pependi. Tendo tetendi. Pedo pepedi.
Ista Novem, Lado, ludo, cum divido, trudo.
Vado, plaudo, claudio, trado, rodeque dant SI.
 Go *Pango, pegi, panxi, Pungo, punxi, pupugique*
Surgo surrexi, Pergo perrexii. Agit Egi.
Vult Frango fregi. Tetigi tango. Lego legi.
 Io *Verba tredecim in Io ternæ sunt Capio cepi.*
Et facio jeci. Facio feci. Fodio, di.
Et Capio cepi. Rapio rapui. Cupio iui.
Dat quatio quassii. Sapio sapique sapiui.
Des EXI Natis specio, Lacio. Fugio gi.
Vult Pario peperii, cujus Nata omnia Quartæ.
 Lo *Vello dat velli, vulsi. Dic fallo fefelli.*
Sustulit a Tollo. Sed Psallo falloque falli.
Cello, pro frango ceculi. Pello pepulique.
 Mo *Vult tremuiq; tremo. Sed emo emi. dat premo pressii*
Et como, promo, demo, sumoque dabunt SI.
 No *Vult Temno tempsi. Sterno stravi. Lino lini*
Levi, livi. Sperno spreui. Cernoque crevi.
 Po *Gigno, pono, cano. Genui, posui. Cecini dant.*
Rupi rumpo Strepo strepui, crepui. coquo coxi.

- Ro Pro Necto sero dat serui, pro Semino sevi.
Vult verro, verri, versi. Uro, ussi. Gero gessi.
Quaro quasiui. Tero triui. Curro cucurri.
- So Atque Tuli fero. Pinsuit a pinso quoq; pinsi
SI viso Incesso. Sed UI dant depsoque, sterto.
- To Mitto misi. Messuit a Meto. Vertoque verti.
Sisto, steti Neutrum. Stitit Activum. Peto triui.
Vultque struo struxi. Fluo fluxi. Vivoque vixi.
Xi slecto. At Necto, plecto, pectoque xui dant.

Irregular Supines.

- Co Parsum parcitum & à Parco sunt. Pascoq; pastum
- Do Vult Pando passum pansum. Pedo pedumque
Tundo tunsum. Frendo fressum. Cadoque casum.
- Go Figo fixum Frigo frixum. Vult cado casum.
Tango tactum. Frango fractum. Pangoq; pactum.
Actum ago. Vult pingo punctum. Sic meioq; miectum
- Io Facio jactum. Facio factum. Capió captum.
Fodio fossum. Rapio raptum. Pario partum.
- Lo Altum alitum dat Alo. Consultum consulo. Tollo
Sublatum. Cultum colo, & oculo. Falloq; falsum.
- Mo Hæc como, promo, demo, sumoq; dabunt Tam.
- No Peno dat positum. Gigno genitum. Cano cantum.
Uro usum. Gero gestum, vult Sero satum.
Pistum, pinsum, pinsitum, & à Pinso. Meto messum.
Mitto missum Verto versum. Texoq; textum.
Sed plecto, necto, nexo, pectoq; dabunt Xum.
Vultq; Ruoruitum. Fluo fluxum, & struo structum.

R U L E IV.

All Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, except *Eo* and its Compounds, end in *Io*; have *Ire* long in the Infinitive, and form the Present in *ivi*, and the Supine in *itum*.

Exceptions.

Veneo venivi. Veni ventum venio vult.

Sanxi sancivi sancitum sancio sanctum.

Haurio vult hausi, haustum. Vinci vincio vinctum.

Sepsi sepiui septum dat Sepio. Si sum.

Raucio sentio. Si, Tum Fulcio sarcio sarcit.

Singultum singultio. Vult sepeliturque sepultum.

Amicio amicui. Amixi, Amictum.

R U L E V.

The Present, Perfect, Infinitive, and Supine of each Conjugation being thus known, all other Times are form'd from these four, as particularly the Præter *Amavi* chang'd into *eram, erim, issem, ero*, forms the Times *Amaverim, Amaveram, Amavissem, Amavero*.

Again *RE* of the Infinitive chang'd into *Bam* and *Rem* makes the two Imperfects, *Amabam, Amarem*; and so in all other Verbs, except these in *Io*, which have *iebam* in the Imperfect of the Indicative, as *facio faciebam*.

R U L E VI.

A compound Verb is conjugated for the most part like to its simple Verb ; but

1. A Syllable doubled in the Perfect of the simple Verb is not repeated in the Compound, as *Tango tetigi, Attingo attigi* : Yet

*Composita à Curro, cum præ, ex, pro, de, ad, gemina-
Nataq; de disco, posco. Geminatq; repungo* [bunt

2. Some simple Verbs change their Vowel into another, when they are compounded. Now some change it into *E* in the Present and Perfect, as

Damno, laeto, sacro, gradior, fallo, arceo, tracto.

Partio, carpo, patro, scando, spargo, parioque.

Some change their first Vowel into *I*, in the Present and Perfect, as

Quæro, habeo, lateo, fileo, statuo, cado, lædo.

Cado, cano, teneo, taceo, sapio, rapioque.

Others change the first Vowel into *I*, only in the Present ; the Perfect of the Compound following the simple Verb.

Frango, rego, sedeo, capio, jacio, lacioque

Atq; ago, tango, premo, specio, facioq; emo, pango.

3. The Compounds of the five following Verbs differ from their Simples thus,

*A plico compositum cum Nomine vult Aui & Atum
Suppluo sicrepluo. Cano Nata dabunt UIT ENTUM*

Ab

Ab Oleo Natum, si signat idem fit *Ui*, *Itum*.
EVI, ETUM varians, sed dic *Adolevit adultum*.
A Sero idem signans natum, vult *EVIT ITUM*q;
 Contra *UIT, ERTUM* dant eadem sic *Pario*
 [Nata.

We say, *Comperio comperi, Reperio reperi*.

Intelligo, negligo, diligo have *exi ectum*.

R U L E VII.

Verbs in *Sco* signifying the beginning of any Action, as *Ardesco*, I begin to burn; and most Verbs in *rio*, as *Efurio*, have neither Perfect nor Supine: Verbs which want the Perfect have no Supine, and the following Verbs are such

Præteritum non habent, *vergo, ambigo, polleo, glisco*
Attollo, vescor, medeor, liquor, reminiscor.

*Ringor, prævertor, divertor, diffiteor*que

Nil dant hæc *Aveo, cæveo, sic flavéo, livet*.

The following Verbs want the Supine.

Lambo, mico, rudo, strido, scabo, ningo, Quinisco,

Algeo, fulgeo, turgeo, luceo, strideo, calvo,

Urgeo sic *timeo, metuo, sapio, luo, dego,*

Clango; volo, nolo, malo, tremo, congruo, psallo,

Vaneó, linquo, viso, depso, cæcutio, sterto.

Gestio, sic prodigo, Composita nuo, taceoque,

Et *cado* Nata (nisi *recido, occido & incido*) *cuncta*.

Moreover Neuter Verbs ending in *VEO*, or having *UI* in the Perfect Tense, want the Supine.

Sed

*Sed Valeo, placeo, careo, mereo, jaceoque,
 Pareo, sic noceo, niceo, doleo, caleoque.
 Præbet, olet, Lateo, formabunt cuncta Supinum.*

R U L E V I I I.

Deponent Verbs form the Perfect as if they had an Active. Thus *Hortor hortatus*; *Amplector amplexus*.

Exceptions.

*Vult fateor fassus. Sed habent Nata omnia Fessus.
 Dic Reor inde Ratus. Misereri vultq; misertus.
 Dat Labor lapsus. Nitor nifus quoque nixus.
 Adde fruor fruitus fructus. Loquor inde locutus.
 Uter usus Quæror quæstus, sequor atque secutus.
 Nanciscor nactus. Commentus, commi que niscor.
 Ultus & ulciscor, proficiscor vultq; profectus.
 Obliviscor oblitus dat pactusque paciscor.
 Expergiscor perrectus, dabit Aptus apiscor.
 Experior facit expertus. dat & Ordior orsus.
 Ultus & ulciscor, Metior mensus, moriorque
 Mortuus. Ortus habet, Orior. Passus patiorque.*

We must observe, that some Verbs ending in *O* have a Passive Perfect, such as

*Gaudeo gavisus. Solitus, soleo. Audeo & Ausus.
 Fisis sum fido. Factus fio. Mæreo mæstus.*

Other Verbs again ending in *O* have both a Passive and Active Perfect.

*Prandeo, cæno, poto, Juro, Nuptaque Nubo.
 Confido, careo, cassus, carui. Odit & osus.*

C H A P. III.

Of Particles.

ALL Parts of Speech which are not declined like Nouns, nor conjugated like Verbs, are call'd *Particles*, or Words joyn'd in to complete a Discourse.

Among the numerous Variety of this kind there are some little Words call'd *Prepositions*, which must be taken notice of, and they are of two sorts.

Some are never found but joyn'd with other Words, so as to make one; as *di, dis, re, se, am, co, con*, which are still compounded, as *diduco, reflecto, disjuncto, segrego*, &c.

Others are found out of Composition, tho' not always, and some of these are joyn'd with an Accusative, as

Ad, apud, ob, prater, propter, secus, ante, secundum.

Adversus, juxta, per, circum, circiter, extra,

Adversum, supra, trans, ultra, cis, penes, erga

Intra, inter, circa, contra, infra, post, pone, citra.

Some are joyn'd with an Ablative, as

A, ab, abs, absq; e, clam, prae, pro, palam, tenus, ex, de

Cum, sine, Coram; Ambos regunt subter, super, in,
(*sub.*)

PART II.
Of SYNTAX.

THE main Difficulties of *Syntax* arising from the different Vairations of Nouns and Verbs, as to their *Gender, Case, Number, and Person*; to distinguish well when these should agree with each other in the same form of Expression, or when one of them governs and determines the other to a different manner of Construction, seems to be the principal Design of this Part of Grammar; which is therefore ordinarily divided into two Branches call'd *Concordantia & Regimen*.

RULE I.

Nouns and *Verbs* that agree with each other in the same Sense, and belong to the same Thing, may be construed after a like Manner, both as to their *Declension* and *Conjugation*.

I. Hence first an *Adjective* agrees with its *Substantive* in *Gender, Number, and Case*; *Deus meus, Anima bona*: But if one *Adjective* be

belong to many Substantives, 'tis put in the *Masculine* Gender when any male Thing is mention'd; as *Pater & Mater mortui sunt*. In the *Feminine* if no Males, but Females, *Ancilla & Fumenta reperta*. And in the *Neuter* if we speak of neither, but of Things without Life, *Calamus Charta & Atramentum sunt Neccessaria*. Moreover, the Adjective sometimes agrees with the last Substantive, *Salus, Imperium, Liberi, Fama, fortunæ, tibi sunt charissima*. Cic,

2. Hence secondly, *Qui, quæ, quod* agrees with the Substantive before it, in Gender and Number, and with the Substantive after it, in Gender, Number, and Case; for this Word is always consider'd as placed betwixt two different Cases of the same Substantive, which are either express'd as *Tantum BELLUM quo BELLO omnes premebantur*, or understood as *Cognosces ex literis quas tibi dedi*; i. e. *ex literis, quas literas tibi dedi*: sometimes however the Words *Qui, quæ, quod* agrees with the Substantive after it, and not with that before it; as *Animal providum, quem vocamus hominem*. *Globus quæ Terra dicitur*.

3. Hence thirdly, All Verbs have a Nominative before 'em, either express'd or understood, with which they agree in Number and Person, as *Petrus flet, Nos discimus*. When there are different Persons mention'd, the Verb answers to the first Person, rather than to the second; *Ego*
tu-

tuque sumus. Ego & Jacobus ludimus. And to the second rather than to the third: *Tu paterque Vultis. Tu & Joannes vapulabitis.* The Infinitive Mood notwithstanding, hath an Accusative before it, which may be resolv'd by *Ut, ne, quod, quin,* as *scio Petrum flere,* i. e. *quod Petrus flet.* *Volo vos sperare,* i. e. *ut speretis.* *Prohibuerunt eum exire,* i. e. *ne exiret.* *Non dubitat Christum id dixisse,* i. e. *quin Christus dixerit.*

4. Hence all Substantive Nouns relating to the same Thing are put in the same Case, as *Urbs Roma. Q. Hortensius, Lumen, & ornamentum Reipublicæ.* And all Verbs which express the sameness or connection of one Thing with another, as *sum, fio, vocor, nominor, appellor,* and suchlike, have the same Case before and after them: *Deus est Amor, Cur ergo poeta salutor, Hor. Deus scit nos esse malos. Licet nobis esse bonis. Cupio dici doctus.* Yea, sometimes Neuter Verbs have this same force for the same reason, as *Terra manet immobilis, Petrus rediit iratus.*

RULE II.

A Noun after the Particle *OF*, when it denotes the Possession of any Thing, or our affirming one Thing of another, is express'd in Latin by a Genitive.

1, Hence

1. Hence first, one Substantive rules another in the Genitive, as *Liber Petri*, *Amor Virtutis*.

2. Hence secondly, Adjectives deriv'd from Verbs rule a Genitive, as *Amans Virtutis*, *Fugax Vitii*, *Patiens Laboris*.

3. Hence thirdly, All Superlatives rule a Genitive, as *Fortissimus Græcorum*, *Virginum Sapientissima*. As also all Partitive Nouns, *Unus Gallorum*, *Dexter oculorum*, *Octavus sapientum*, *Quis omnium?* *Nullus horum*.

4. Hence all Verbs or Adjectives that express any ¹ Affection, ² Passion, or ³ Desire of the Mind. Any ⁴ Knowledge, Ignorance, ⁵ Memory, Forgetfulness, ⁶ Vice, Virtue, or any such disposition of the Soul, rule the Genitive of that Word to which they relate. Thus ¹ *Appetens alieni*. ² *Timidus procellæ*, *Lætor malorum*. ³ *Anxius gloriæ*, *Animi pendeo*, *Conscius sceleris*. ⁴ *Peritus Musicæ*, *Rudis omnium rerum*. ⁵ *Oblitus generis sui*, *Memini malorum*. ⁶ *Damnatus criminis*, *Teneri repetundarum*, *Lassus viarum*, *Vini somniq; benignus*, *Libera legum*, *Pauper Argenti*.

Some of these Nouns and Verbs however rule also an Ablative, as *Angor Animo*, *Liberatus culpâ*, *Absolvi criminibus*, and many others, as is mention'd Rule the fifth

We say also *Misereor alicujus*; but *Miseror aliquem*, the last still governing an Accusative.

5. By this same Rule *Sum*, *Refert*, *Interest* rule a Genitive. *Est regis*, *Interest omnium*, *Refert populi bene agere*: Yet we say, *Est meum*, *tuum*, *suum*, *nostrum*, &c. but *Refert*, *Interest mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*.

6. Hence, in the last place, several indeclinable Particles signifying ¹ Time, ² Place, ³ Quantity, rule a Genitive, as ¹ *Tunc Temporis*, *Pridie dierum*; ² *Ubi terrarum*, *nusquam Gentium*; ³ *Sat fautorum*, *Amplius Liberorum*. *Ergo illius*.

RULE III.

A Noun after the Particle *TO* or *FOR*, when they denote the Use, Relation, Likeness, Doing or Giving of one Thing to another, must be render'd in Latin by a Dative.

1. By this Rule all Adjectives and Verbs govern the Dative of a Noun which signifies any of the mention'd Things, or suchlike; as *Utilis Republicæ*. *Provideo rebus tuis*. *Inservio patriæ*. *Tydiden superis parem*. *Similis sorori*, *Affinis Regi*. *Conminus Gallia*. *Tibi soli amas*. As also several other

other Nouns, which seem rather to demand a Genitive, as *Vino Cupidæ*, Plaut. *Participem Studiis*, Ov. *Alienus Causæ*, Cic.

2. Hence all Words rule a Dative of the same or like signification to these Verbs.

Auxilior, noceo, mando, obſto obedio, præſto,

Occurro, ſaveo, medeor, ſtudeo, gratulorque.

As alſo ſeveral Impersonal Verbs, ſuch as *licet, libet, placet, decet*; and *Sum* with its Compounds, *Non eſt mihi pecunia, Adeſſe patri, Deeſſe officio*: And theſe Verbs rule the two Datives of the Thing and Perſon, viz.

Do, ſum, habeo, verto, tribuo, puto, duco, relinquo.

Thus we ſay, *Eſt mihi Lucro. Relinquo tibi pig-nori.*

Obſ. When the Particle *TO* ſtands betwixt two Verbs, the laſt muſt be put in the Infinitive; as *We are taught to diſpute, Docentur Diſputare. Wor-thy to be loved, Dignus amori.* In the Subjunctive, if *ut* or *ne* be underſtood, as *Make me to under-ſtand, Fac intelligam.* And in the Supine, if the firſt be a Verb of Motion, as, *I go to fiſh, Eo Piſ-catum*: *He ſent to kill, Miſit interiectum.*

RULE IV.

A Noun after any Verb which ſignifies ſimply to do a Thing without *OF* or *TO* before it, is render'd in Latin by an Accuſative:

C

1. Hence

1. Hence first, all Active Verbs, or Verbs signifying actively, rule an Accusative, *Amo patrem, Fungor officium, Uter librum.*

2. Hence secondly, Neuters govern an Accusative of the same or like signification to themselves; *Vivere vitam, Ire viam, Sonat Horrendum.*

3. Verbs of Remembrance and Forgetfulness rule an Accusative as well as a Genitive; as *Recordor Lectionis vel Lectionem: Memini, Oblitus sum hanc rem.*

4. These Verbs rule two Accusatives, *Celo, Rogo, Doceo, Moneo, Induo*: But we say also *Moneo te hanc rem, de hac re, hujus rei. Rogo te beneficium, vel a te. Induo te vestem, Induo te veste, Induo tibi vestem. Celo te hanc rem, de hac re, Celo tibi hanc rem. Doceo te Grammaticam, docebo vos de Adventu Regis.*

5. By the same Rule several Impersonal Verbs govern an Accusative; as *Decet, delectat, fugit, præterit, juvat*, and we say *Miseret, pœnitet, pudet, piget, tædet me hominis.*

RULE V.

The Ablative is always govern'd by a Preposition, either express'd or understood.

1. The

1. The Preposition is never express'd when the Ablative signifies.

Panem, vel partem, causam, instrumentum, Modum. Plector capite. Artubus contremisco. Ardet dolore. Perfodere sagittis. Floreo honoribus. Actus præda.
Hence these Verbs rule on Ablative.

Afficior, Sterno, Dignor, sic polleo, dono.

2. Hence all Comparatives rule an Ablative, because *præ* is understood. *Doctior Illo* i. e. *præ illo*. Yea the Proposition is sometimes expressed, as *Unus præ ceteris fortior* Curt.

3. Hence the Price or Value of a Thing is put in the Ablative, because *pro* is understood. *Emi Sex Nummis*, i. e. *pro sex Nummis*. And *pro* is sometimes express'd. *Una res pro duabus valet*. Sen. yet we say *Constat, Aestimo, Emi Tanti, quanti, minoris, pluris. Parvi, nihili, nauci, magni, plurimi, flocci*.

4. Hence one Substantive rules another in the Ablative as well as in the Genitive, when the last is joyn'd with an Adjective of Praise or Dispraise. *Homo præstantis prudentiæ* or *præstanti prudentia. Iniqua mente. Colore nigro*. Because in all these the Præpositions *de, in, ex*, are understood.

5. Hence all Verbs, or Nouns, of a similar signification to these Verbs, rule an Ablative.

¹ *Accuso damno*, ² *careo*, ³ *absolvo* vel ⁴ *abundo*, because in all these the Preposition *de* is understood. They rule also a Genitive by Rule 2. Thus we say, ¹ *Accuso damno, te Criminis* vel *Crimine* ² *Careo, egeo, vacuus virtutis* vel *virtute*. ³ *Absolvo liberatus culpæ* vel *culpa* ⁴ *Locuples pecunie* *Cumulo* *Laude*, *compos votis*. For the same Reason *Dignus*, *Indignus*, *Immunis*, *Alienus*, *Contentus*, rule an Ablative or Genitive. Because the Prepositions *cum*, *de*, *a* are understood when we say, *parvo contenta Natura*. *Dignus laude*. *Immunis Militia*.

6. From this same Rule we have the Reason, why Answers to several Questions are made by the Ablative. Thus

Qua is answered by an Ablative alone, or by an Accusative and *per*, as *Iter feci per Angliam*. *Roma Transiit*,

Unde by an Ablative *with*, or without a Preposition, as *Redeo ex Italia*. *Venit Roma, rure, domo Athenis*.

Quam longe by an Ablative alone. *Quam longe distat ab urbe?* *Quatuor Milliaribus*. We say too. *Vicena Milliaria*. *Ad quintum milliare*.

Quam diu, By an Ablative also. But we answer all these three Ways *Quamdiu manebit?* *duobus diebus*, *duos dies*, *per duos dies*.

Quantum is answered the same way. *Muri Babylonis alti pedibus ducentis*. *Patet tribus ulnis*, *tres ulnas*, *per sedecim jugera expansus*.

Quando

Quando is answered by an Ablative also.
Quando veniet? Biduo. Tribus diebus.

Ubi is answered by an Ablative with the Preposition *In*, when we speak of *Appellatives*, or *Countries*, or *Provinces*. *Ambulat in Horto. Vivit in Gallia. Mortuus est in Peloponeso, Epiro, Achaia.* Without *In* when we speak of *Towns*, *Villages*, and *little Places*. *Degit Parisiis, Athenis, Carthagine.* But if the Place be of the first or second Declension and singular Number, the Answer must be in the Genitive, as *Natus Romæ, Lugduni.* Because we understand. *In Urbe Romæ.* We say *Sum rure. Domi.*

7. By this same Rule, Passive Verbs rule an Ablative with the Preposition *a*, or *ab*; as *Amor a Rege. Aggredi ab aliquo.* But

Vescor, fungor, uter, fuor & potior dabo Quartum.

RULE VI.

Many Parts of Speech of a like Nature and Signification rule the same Case.

1. Hence Compound Verbs rule the Case of their Proposition *Adeo Domum. Expellere pectore.*

2. Hence Derivative Nouns rule the Case of their Verbs whence derived: *Traditio alteri. Quid tibi hanc rem Curatio est. Plaut. Reditio domum. Cæf. Populabundus agros. Vitabundus Castra.*

3. Hence Gerunds, Supines, and Participles rule the Case of their own Verb. *Causa honorandi*

di Regem, veni, or Regis honorandi. Amans virtutem. Scitatum Oracula Phæbi Mittimus.

General Remarks.

I.

The *Genitive, Dative, Accusative* and *Ablative*, are never found in any Discourse, unless govern'd by some Part of Speech, according to the mentioned Rules. Yet two *Ablatives* may be put together without any thing governing 'em, when they can be resolv'd by *Dum, si, quando postquam, &c.* Thus instead of *Dum vixit Regina. Postquam Rex mortuus est*, we say *Regina Vivente, Rege mortuo.*

II.

Tho' the six foregoing Rules, are always true, yet the *Romans* have some particular *Idioms*, whereby they frequently leave out some Parts in their Discourse, and this is called by *Grammarians*, the Figure *Ellipsis*. Thus

1. The *Adjective* agreeing with the *Substantive* is understood. *Paucis te volo. Sup. Verbis.* And when the *Adjective* is of the *Neuter Gender*, we understand *Negotium*. *Turpe Lupus Stabulis. Sup. Negotium.*

2. The *Nominative* is understood before the *Verb*; as *Amavi te. Legis librum. Aiunt, ferunt. Sup. Homines. Vivitur Sup. Vita. Pluit, ningit, fulgurat Sup. pluvia, nix, fulgur.*

3. The

3. The Verb after the Nominative is understood, as *Anna soror*. Sup. *quæ est*. *Urbs Athenæ*. Sup. *quæ dicitur*.

4. The Accusative governed by the Verb is understood, as *facilius reperias qui Romam profiscantur, quam ego qui Athenas*. Sup. *Homines*.

5. The Verb or Preposition governing the Accusative, is understood as *Me miserum*. Sup. *sentio*. *Pridie Kalendas*. Sup. *Ante*.

6. Sometimes the Infinitive is alone, without any Verb, as *Ego illud sedulo negare factum*. Sup. *cæpi*. *Facile omnes perferre ac pati*. Ter Sup. *Solebat*. *Divitiacus obsecrare cæpit, seire se illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo, plus quam se doloris capere*. Sup. *dicens*.

7. Sometimes the Verb or Adjective once mentioned, must be understood differently of every Substantive; as *Sociis & Rege recepto*; for *Sociis receptis, & rege recepto*. *Ille Timore, ego risu corruui*, for *Ille corruit, & ego corruui*. *Tu colis Barbam, ego Patrem*, for *ego Colo*.

8. Sometimes the Construction follows the Sense and not the Words. As *Samnitium, duo Millia cæsi* not *cæsa*, because it relates to *Homines*. *Turba ruunt*. *Pars merse tenuere ratem*, because *Turba & Pars* relate to a Plurality. *Inter alia Prodigia etiam carne pluit, quem imbrem aves feruntur rapuisse*. Where the Relative *quem* has no proper antecedent, but 'tis comprehended in *Pluit*.

